

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

NEW YORK STATE RIFLE & PISTOL )  
ASSOCIATION, INC., )  
ROBERT NASH, )  
BRANDON KOCH, )  
THOMAS STIRNWEIS, )  
WAYNE FRANCIS, )  
K HOURY PORTER, *and* )  
SCOTT NOREN )  
*Plaintiffs,* )  
v. ) Civ. Action No. 1:22-cv-00907-MAD-CFH  
STEVEN G. JAMES, in his official capacity )  
as Acting Superintendent of the New York )  
State Police, )  
RODNEY K. HARRISON, in his official )  
capacity as Commissioner of the Suffolk )  
County Police Department, and Licensing )  
Officer for Suffolk County, *and* )  
PATRICK J. RYDER, in his official )  
capacity as Police Commissioner of the Nassau )  
County Police Department, and Licensing )  
Officer for Nassau County )  
*Defendants.* )

**SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF**

Plaintiffs New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., Robert Nash, Brandon Koch, Thomas Stirnweis, Wayne Francis, Scott Noren, and Khoury Porter (collectively “Plaintiffs”), by and through the undersigned attorneys, file this Second Amended Complaint against the above-

captioned Defendants, in their official capacities as state and local officials responsible under New York law for administering and enforcing the State's laws and regulations governing the carrying of firearms outside the home. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that New York's limitations of and burdens on the right to carry firearms as enacted in Senate Bill 51001 ("SB51001") and as otherwise detailed below are unconstitutional under the First, Second, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Plaintiffs also seek an injunction compelling Defendants to refrain from enforcing those invalid limitations. In support of their Second Amended Complaint against Defendants, Plaintiffs hereby make the following allegations.

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms." U.S. CONST. amend. II. The Supreme Court, in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n, Inc. v. Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. 2111 (2022), made clear that the text of the Second Amendment protects equally the right to keep arms in the home and the right to bear them in public. "Nothing in the Second Amendment's text draws a home/public distinction with respect to the right to keep and bear arms." *Id.* at 2134; *see also id.* at 2135 (The Second Amendment "guarantees an 'individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation,' and confrontation can surely take place outside the home." (quoting *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 592 (2008)). This guarantee protects the right of "ordinary, law-abiding, adult citizens" to "carry[] handguns publicly for self-defense." *Id.* at 2134.

2. At issue in *Bruen* was a New York law that granted licenses to carry concealed handguns without regard to employment or place of possession pursuant to Section 400.00(2)(f) of the New York Penal Law (a "Handgun Carry License") to only those who could demonstrate to a licensing officer that they had "proper cause" for obtaining a Handgun Carry License. The

licensing officer's determination was discretionary. *Bruen* struck down that requirement, holding that the Second Amendment precludes "licensing laws[] under which authorities have discretion to deny concealed-carry licenses even when the applicant satisfies the statutory criteria, usually because the applicant has not demonstrated cause or suitability for the relevant license." *Id.* at 2123–24.

3. In response to *Bruen*, New York enacted the Concealed Carry Improvement Act (Senate Bill 51001) (the "CCIA"). The CCIA replaces one unconstitutional, discretionary law with another unconstitutional, discretionary law. The CCIA contains burdensome and discriminatory requirements for obtaining a Handgun Carry License—violating the First, Second, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments—and additional restrictions on where and how Handgun Carry License holders may exercise their right to carry arms outside the home—in violation of the First, Second, and Fourteenth Amendments.

4. Plaintiffs are law-abiding citizens of New York who wish to exercise their fundamental, individual right to bear arms outside their homes for self-defense and would do so, but for Defendants' enforcement of the unconstitutional laws, regulations, policies, practices, and customs at issue in this case.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343.

6. Plaintiffs seek remedies under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1651, 2201, and 2202 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988.

7. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) & (b)(2).

## PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Robert Nash is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of New York. He resides in Averill Park, NY 12018.

9. Plaintiff Brandon Koch is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of New York. He resides in Troy, NY 12180.

10. Plaintiff Thomas Stirnweis is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of New York. He resides in Kings Park, NY 11751.

11. Plaintiff Wayne Francis is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of New York. He resides in Baldwin, NY 11510.

12. Plaintiff Scott Noren is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of New York. He resides in Ithaca, NY 14850. Dr. Noren is the owner of his oral surgery practice, a small business, in Ithaca, NY.

13. Plaintiff Khoury Porter is a citizen of the United States and a resident and citizen of the State of New York. He resides in Nanuet, NY 10954. Mr. Porter is the owner of a martial arts and boxing gym, a small business, in Congers, NY.

14. Plaintiff New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. (“NYSRPA”) is organized to support and defend the right of New York residents to keep and bear arms. The New York restrictions on the carrying of firearms at issue in this case directly impact NYSRPA’s central mission. NYSRPA has thousands of members who reside in New York. Its official address is 713 Columbia Turnpike East Greenbush, NY 12061. Plaintiffs Nash, Koch, Stirnweis, and Noren are members of NYSRPA. They are among the NYSRPA members who are prohibited by the CCIA from exercising the right to carry a firearm outside of the home. NYSRPA’s members, including Dr. Noren, own or lease private property and wish to allow individuals to possess firearms on their

private property without posting clear and conspicuous signage indicating (or otherwise providing express consent) that the carrying of firearms, rifles, or shotguns on their property is permitted on their property.

15. Defendant Steven G. James is the Acting Superintendent of the New York State Police. As Acting Superintendent, he exercises, delegates, or supervises all the powers and duties of the New York Division of State Police, which is responsible for executing and enforcing New York's laws and regulations governing the carrying of firearms outside the home, including prescribing the form for Handgun Carry License applications. His official address is New York State Police, 1220 Washington Avenue, Building 22, Albany, NY 12226. He is being sued in his official capacity.

16. Defendant Rodney K. Harrison is the Commissioner of the Suffolk County Police Department and a Licensing Officer for Suffolk County under N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.00. Pursuant to N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.00(10), he is responsible for receiving applications from residents of Suffolk County for a license to carry a handgun, investigating the applicant, and either approving or denying the application. His official address is 30 Yaphank Ave., Yaphank, NY. He is being sued in his official capacity as a State Licensing Officer.

17. Defendant Patrick J. Ryder is the Police Commissioner of the Nassau County Police Department and a Licensing Officer for Nassau County under N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.00. Pursuant to N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.00(10), he is responsible for receiving applications from residents of Nassau County for a license to carry a handgun, investigating the applicant, and either approving or denying the application. His official address is 1490 Franklin Avenue, Mineola, NY 11501. He is being sued in his official capacity as a State Licensing Officer.

## FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

### **New York's Burdensome Handgun Carry License Application and Renewal Processes**

18. New York law generally forbids any person from “possess[ing] any firearm,” N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.01(1), without first obtaining “a license therefor,” *id.* § 265.20(a)(3). Violating this ban is a class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or less or up to a year in prison. *Id.* §§ 70.15(1), 80.05(1), 265.01. Possessing a loaded firearm without a license is a class C felony, punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 or between one and fifteen years imprisonment. *Id.* §§ 70.00(2)(c) & (3)(b), 80.00(1), 265.03.

19. New York’s ban is subject to minor exceptions for active duty members of the military, police officers, and peace officers. *Id.* § 265.20. Ordinary members of the general public who wish to carry a handgun outside the home for purposes of self-protection, however, can only do so if they obtain a Handgun Carry License under Section 400.00(2)(f) of New York’s Penal Law.

20. Persons seeking a Handgun Carry License (or persons seeking to change their Handgun Carry License from restricted to unrestricted) must submit an application—on a form approved by Defendant James—to the Licensing Officer for the city or county where they reside. *Id.* § 400.00(3)(a). No license is available to authorize the carrying of handguns within the State openly.

21. To be eligible for a Handgun Carry License, applicants must satisfy numerous objective criteria. For example, they must be at least 21 years old, must not have been convicted of any felony or serious offense (including certain misdemeanors), must not be an unlawful user of a controlled substance, and must not have any history of mental illness. *Id.* § 400.00(1).

22. Additionally, applicants must complete a minimum of 16 hours of in-person live firearms safety and training curriculum on the following topics: (i) general firearm safety, including an overview of firearm and ammunition functions and operation, firearm cleaning and maintenance, safe handling practices, range safety rules, and proper holster considerations and retention strategies for safe concealed carry (two hours minimum); (ii) firearm safe storage requirements, as defined in N.Y. PENAL LAW §§ 265.45 and 265.50, and general firearm secure storage and transportation best practices (one hour minimum); (iii) state and federal gun laws, including the possession disqualifiers under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) and New York State law, restrictions on the private sale or transfer of firearms under New York General Business Law § 898, and requirements for keeping firearm license information up to date, properly registering pistols and revolvers, and license recertification and, if applicable, renewal requirements, including but not limited to the provision set forth in Articles 265 and 400 of the Penal Law (two hours minimum); (iv) concealed carry situational awareness of surroundings, including firearm display and concealment; (v) conflict de-escalation tactics that include verbal and non-verbal strategies, including retreating, that are intended to reduce the intensity of a conflict or crises encountered; (vi) adverse effects of alcohol and drug use as it pertains to firearm safety; (vii) best practices when encountering law enforcement (e.g., a traffic stop), including how to communicate throughout the encounter, considerations for disclosing concealed carry status and displaying a valid firearm license, obeying all commands given by the officer(s), and best practices for handling a firearm and self-identification as a lawful concealed carry licensee if the firearm is visible when an officer responds to an incident; (viii) the statutorily defined sensitive places listed below in paragraph 36; (ix) conflict management; (x) use of deadly physical force, including the circumstances in which deadly physical force may be considered justified, and when there is the duty to retreat pursuant

to N.Y. PENAL LAW § 35.15(2); (xi) suicide prevention including recognizing signs of suicide risk and resources to obtain assistance, including a suicide hotline (e.g., 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline); and (xii) basic principles of marksmanship, including stance, grip, sight alignment, sight picture, breathing, and trigger control (one hour minimum). Applicants must also then score 80% or higher on a written test that covers this curriculum. New York does not cover the fees associated with attending the firearms safety training course or the associated exam.

23. Applicants must also complete minimum of two hours of a live-fire range training course that covers (i) range safety; (ii) safe drawing, target acquisition, and re-holstering; (iii) dry firing; (iv) safe loading and unloading of ammunition; (v) performing a firearm condition check, and how to achieve and verify a safe and empty firearm condition; and (vi) safely discharging the firearm. They must not just complete a range training course but must demonstrate a certain level of proficiency, requiring applicants to: (i) perform a firearm condition check and demonstrate that the firearm is in a safe and empty condition; (ii) without any ammunition loaded, safely draw the firearm from concealment, acquire a target, and safely re-holster; (iii) safely load the firearm with five rounds of ammunition; not holster the loaded firearm; maintain a ready position with the firearm safely pointed downrange; (iv) on the instructor's command to fire, aim at a paper target that is 25 ½ by 11 inches and fire all five rounds from a standing position, from a distance of 4 yards, hitting at least four out of the five rounds on the target; and (v) perform a firearm condition check and verify that the firearm is in a safe and empty condition. New York does not cover the fees associated with completing at least two hours of live-fire range training—which may include renting a firearm and purchasing ammunition—or the associated exam. Upon information and belief, the expenses associated with the firearms safety training course and live-fire range training course will be hundreds of dollars.

24. Applicants must also ensure that, after demonstrating their proficiencies in firearms safety training and live-fire, they obtain a certification of completion endorsed and affirmed under the penalties of perjury by their authorized instructor.

25. Applicants must also satisfy a subjective criterium: a licensing officer (always a government official; usually a judge or law enforcement officer) deems them “of good moral character.” The CCIA defines good moral character to mean that licensing officers, in their discretion, deem applicants to have “the essential character, temperament and judgement necessary to be entrusted with a weapon and to use it only in a manner that does not endanger oneself or others.”

26. To determine whether applicants are of good moral character, licensing offices must meet with and interview the applicants. At this interview, applicants shall provide to the licensing office and the licensing officer shall review:

- a. The names and contact information for the applicants’ current spouse, or domestic partner, any other adults residing in the applicants’ home, including any adult children of the applicants, and whether or not there are minors residing, full time or part time, in the applicants’ home.
- b. The names and contact information of no less than four character references who can attest to the applicants’ good moral character and that such applicants have not engaged in any acts or made any statements that suggest the applicants are likely to engage in conduct that would result in harm to themselves or others.
- c. The certification of completion of the training required by the CCIA.
- d. A list of the applicants’ former and current social media accounts from the past three years.

e. Such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review of the licensing applications.

27. The term “social media accounts” is not a defined term. Social media accounts may include Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter accounts. It may also include WhatsApp, Venmo, Yelp, Snapchat, online dating accounts, or myriad other online accounts that are arguably a “social media account”—all of which allow for expressive communications and many of which allow for users to communicate through text, audio, video, or photographs, doing so privately and/or anonymously. Nor is there any guidance for how in-depth the licensing officers’ review may or must be and for what the licensing officers may or must review. Licensing officers may, for instance, require applicants to grant access to the applicants’ private social media accounts so the licensing officers may search for and review the applicants’ most personal and sensitive information and communications, like private messages and photographs sent and received on the applicants’ social media accounts. The CCIA authorizes licensing officers to make copies of and store whatever they find when reviewing the applicants’ social media accounts. *See N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.02(1).*

28. Requiring Handgun Carry License applicants to provide a list of their social media accounts and character references to licensing officers will chill the protected speech of New Yorkers, including Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and NYSRPA’s members, because they will not know what they can and cannot say in their private lives and in their private social media, and whether their exercise of protected speech may one day give a licensing officer pause in issuing a license to exercise an entirely different constitutionally protected right.

29. The provision allowing licensing officers to review “such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review of the

licensing application” on its face grants licensing officers access to any and all other information they so desire.

30. The government must then take the applicants’ fingerprints and physical descriptive data.

31. A Handgun Carry License must be renewed or recertified every three years.

32. Before issuing or renewing a license, licensing officers must conduct a rigorous investigation and background check to verify that each of the statutory requirements is satisfied. New York requires an investigation of all statements required in the application by the duly constituted police authorities of the locality where the application is made, including but not limited to such records as may be accessible to the division of state police or division of criminal justice services pursuant to section 400.02 of the New York Penal Law. For that purpose, the records of the appropriate office of the department of mental hygiene concerning previous or present mental illness of the applicant shall be available for inspection by the investigating officer of the police authority. Handgun Carry License holders in Suffolk, Nassau, and Westchester Counties must renew their Handgun Carry Licenses every three years. The renewal process is materially similar to the application process. No license may be renewed except by the licensing officer, and then only after investigation and finding that all statements in an application for a Handgun Carry License are true, requiring the renewal applicant to meet in person with the licensing officer for an interview and to submit, in addition to any other information or forms required by the license application, to the licensing officer the following information: (i) names and contact information for the applicant’s current spouse, or domestic partner, any other adults residing in the applicant’s home, including any adult children of the applicant, and whether or not there are minors residing, full time or part time, in the applicant’s home; (ii) names and contact

information of no less than four character references who can attest to the applicant's good moral character and that such applicant has not engaged in any acts, or made any statements that suggest they are likely to engage in conduct that would result in harm to themselves or others; (iii) certification of completion of the training required in subdivision nineteen of this section; (iv) a list of former and current social media accounts of the applicant from the past three years to confirm the information regarding the applicant's character and conduct as required in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph; and (v) such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review of the licensing application.

33. The CCIA allows licensing officers up to six months—unless the licensing officer provides written notice that the approval process will take longer—to approve or deny an application for a Handgun Carry License. That indefinite wait for Handgun Carry License applicants is in addition to however long it took the applicant to complete the required training courses and obtain a certification of completion, find four individuals willing to be a character reference, compile their social media accounts (whatever that term means), schedule an interview and meet with a licensing officer, and provide that licensing officer whatever additional information that licensing officer wishes to review.

34. Completing a Handgun Carry License application and/or renewal process and waiting for a licensing officer's subjective approval is a lengthy, unnecessarily intrusive, and exorbitantly expensive process that will have the effect of denying ordinary citizens their right to carry outside the home.

### **New York's Restrictions on Handgun Carry License Holders**

35. The CCIA greatly restricts where Handgun Carry License holders, including Plaintiffs Nash, Koch, Stirnweis, Noren, Porter, Francis, and NYSRPA's members, may exercise their fundamental right to carry arms outside the home for self-defense.

36. The CCIA forbids New Yorkers from possessing or carrying a firearm in "sensitive locations," which are defined to include:

- a. Any place owned or under the control of federal, state or local government, for the purpose of government administration, including courts.
- b. Any location providing health, behavioral health, or chemical dependence care or services.
- c. Any place of worship or religious observation.
- d. Libraries, public playgrounds, public parks, and zoos.
- e. The location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, funded, or approved by the office of children and family services that provides services to children, youth, or young adults, any legally exempt childcare provider; a childcare program for which a permit to operate such program has been issued by the department of health and mental hygiene pursuant to the health code of the city of New York.
- f. Nursery schools, preschools, and summer camps.
- g. The location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by the office for people with developmental disabilities.
- h. The location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by office of addiction services and supports.

- i. The location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by the office of mental health.
- j. The location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by the office of temporary and disability assistance.
- k. Homeless shelters, runaway homeless youth shelters, family shelters, shelters for adults, domestic violence shelters, and emergency shelters, and residential programs for victims of domestic violence.
- l. Residential settings licensed, certified, regulated, funded, or operated by the department of health.
- m. In or upon any building or grounds, owned or leased, of any educational institutions, colleges and universities, licensed private career schools, school districts, public schools, private schools licensed under article one hundred one of the education law, charter schools, non-public schools, board of cooperative educational services, special act schools, preschool special education programs, private residential or non-residential schools for the education of students with disabilities, and any state-operated or state-supported schools.
- n. Any place, conveyance, or vehicle used for public transportation or public transit, subway cars, train cars, buses, ferries, railroad, omnibus, marine or aviation transportation; or any facility used for or in connection with service in the transportation of passengers, airports, train stations, subway and rail stations, and bus terminals.
- o. Any establishment issued a license for on-premise consumption pursuant to article four, four-A, five, or six of the alcoholic beverage control law where

alcohol is consumed and any establishment licensed under article four of the cannabis law for on-premise consumption.

- p. Any place used for the performance, art entertainment, gaming, or sporting events such as theaters, stadiums, racetracks, museums, amusement parks, performance venues, concerts, exhibits, conference centers, banquet halls, and gaming facilities and video lottery terminal facilities as licensed by the gaming commission.
- q. Any location being used as a polling place.
- r. Any public sidewalk or other public area restricted from general public access for a limited time or special event that has been issued a permit for such time or event by a governmental entity, or subject to specific, heightened law enforcement protection, or has otherwise had such access restricted by a governmental entity, provided such location is identified as such by clear and conspicuous signage.
- s. Any gathering of individuals to collectively express their constitutional rights to protest or assemble.
- t. The area commonly known as Times Square, as such area is determined and identified by the city of New York; provided such area shall be clearly and conspicuously identified with signage.

37. It is unclear where, if anywhere, ordinary Handgun Carry License holders may lawfully carry a handgun for self-defense. Not only are the sensitive locations impermissibly vague, making it impossible for Handgun Carry License holders to know if they are in a “sensitive location” and thus in violation of the law, they are so broad that they swallow the right such that

there is no realistic ability to exercise the right to carry a handgun outside the home. Handgun Carry License holders may not, without disarming themselves: enter a place owned or even controlled by the State; seek medical care; attend church; go to a public park; walk through a college campus; ride public transit; go out to eat; vote; use a sidewalk if there is a special event happening; or go anywhere two or more people are assembled and engaged in First Amendment activities. These problems are not unique to New York City. New Yorkers throughout the state are subject to onerous and vague restrictions pertaining to so-called sensitive locations. The CCIA is intentionally vague, overbroad, and in contradiction of *Bruen*. Governor Hochul does not even know where Handgun Carry License holders may carry a firearm, stating that although New York “can’t shut [carrying] off [in] all places,” the CCIA limits carrying to “probably [in] some streets.” *See Marcia Kramer & Dick Brennan, Fresh off primary win, Gov. Kathy Hochul dives right into guns -- who can get them and where they can take them,* CBS NEWS NEW YORK, available at <https://www.cbsnews.com/newyork/news/fresh-off-primary-win-gov-kathy-hochul-dives-right-into-guns-who-can-get-them-and-where-they-can-take-them/>. She also labeled *Bruen* a mere “temporary setback because we are going to marshal the resources to make sure that we do not surrender my right as governor and our rights as New Yorkers to protect ourselves from gun violence.” *Id.*

38. Former police officers who no longer possess any police powers but who possess a Handgun Carry License may possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive locations.

39. The CCIA also forbids, with minor exceptions, New Yorkers from possessing or carrying a firearm in a “restricted location,” which includes all “private property [without] clear and conspicuous signage indicating that the carrying of firearms, rifles, or shotguns on the[] property is permitted or [the property owner] has otherwise given express consent.” The CCIA

mandates a presumption that all private property be a gun free zone. Unless a property owner or lessee takes specific action in the form of compelled speech to restore their fellow citizens' Second Amendment rights, law-abiding and responsible New Yorkers may not possess or carry a firearm on that property owner's or lessee's property.

40. Former police officers who possess a Handgun Carry License may possess a firearm in the aforementioned restricted locations.

41. Criminal possession of a weapon in a sensitive or restricted location is a class E felony.

42. The CCIA also restricts how Handgun Carry License holders may keep their firearms in their automobiles. The CCIA prohibits Handgun Carry License holders from storing or otherwise leaving a firearm out of their immediate possession or control inside a vehicle without first removing the ammunition from and securely locking the rifle, shotgun, or firearm in an appropriate safe storage depository out of sight from outside of the vehicle (the "Automobile Storage Requirements"). Safe storage depository does not include a glove compartment or glove box but only a safe or other secure container which, when locked, is incapable of being opened without the key, keypad, combination or other unlocking mechanism and is capable of preventing an unauthorized person from obtaining access to and possession of the weapon contained therein and is fire, impact, and tamper resistant.

43. Failure to abide by the Automobile Storage Requirements in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor. But for the credible threat of prosecution, Plaintiffs Nash, Koch, Stirnweis, Porter, and Noren would safely and responsibly secure their firearms in their unattended automobiles without first removing ammunition from their firearms and without utilizing a safe storage depository. Dr. Noren, for instance, would safely and responsibly secure his firearms in

his unattended automobile without following the unnecessary and burdensome Automobile Storage Requirements when transporting money from his oral surgery practice to a bank. Mr. Porter would also safely and responsibly secure his firearms in his unattended automobile without first removing ammunition from his firearms and without utilizing a safe storage depository for purposes of self-defense. Mr. Porter, for instance, oftentimes leaves his business late at night, routinely carrying cash. He is also very active in and around high crime areas like Spring Valley, NY. Mr. Porter routinely visits his mother who lives in a high crime area of Yonkers, NY. He drives to and from these areas and would safely and responsibly secure his firearms in his unattended automobile without abiding by the onerous Automobile Storage Requirements.

**The CCIA Will Deter Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and NYSRPA's members From  
Obtaining or Renewing a Handgun Carry License**

44. Plaintiff Thomas Stirnweis is an adult citizen and resident of New York. He is not a law enforcement official or a member of the armed forces, and he does not fall within any of the other exceptions enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.20 to New York's ban on carrying firearms outside the home. Mr. Stirnweis is not entitled to a Handgun Carry License by virtue of his occupation.

45. Mr. Stirnweis possesses all of the qualifications necessary to obtain and renew a Handgun Carry License that are enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.00(1). For example, he is over 21 years of age, he has not been convicted of any felony or other serious offense, and he is not addicted to controlled substances or mentally infirm.

46. Mr. Stirnweis desires to carry a handgun outside the home for self-defense. Mr. Stirnweis lawfully owns several handguns, which he keeps in his home to defend himself and his family, and he would carry a handgun for self-defense when he is outside the home were it not for Defendants' enforcement of New York's ban on the carrying of firearms outside the home.

47. In or around October 2017, Mr. Stirnweis applied to the Licensing Officer for Suffolk County, the county where he resides, for a license to carry a handgun. After investigation, Mr. Stirnweis's application was granted on November 15, 2018, but he was issued a license marked "Sportsman" that allowed him to carry a firearm outside the home only while hunting and target shooting.

48. In or around July 2022, Mr. Stirnweis submitted a form (Form PPB-5) to the Suffolk County Police Department to remove the restrictions from his Handgun Carry License. On or around August 31, 2022, Mr. Stirnweis was told that to obtain a Handgun Carry License without restrictions, he must renew his current license or have a new Handgun Carry License issued, subjecting himself to the expense, inconvenience, and other impermissible burdens of the CCIA's application process and its constituent parts.

49. In or around December 2022, after complying with the CCIA's application requirements to have a new Handgun Carry License issued, Mr. Stirnweis was issued an unrestricted Handgun Carry License.

50. As a resident of Suffolk County, the CCIA requires Mr. Stirnweis to renew his Handgun Carry License every three years. Mr. Stirnweis will timely renew his license, subjecting himself in December 2025 and every three years thereafter to the CCIA's renewal process and the expenses, inconveniences, and other impermissible burdens detailed above in paragraph 32. In other words, in materially similar situations in the future, Mr. Stirnweis will be subjected to the CCIA's burdensome renewal process such that the CCIA will repeatedly violate his constitutional rights.

51. Plaintiff Wayne Francis is an adult citizen and resident of New York. He is not a law enforcement official or a member of the armed forces, and he does not fall within any of the

other exceptions enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.20 to New York's ban on carrying firearms outside the home.

52. Mr. Francis possesses all of the qualifications necessary to obtain and renew a Handgun Carry License that are enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.00(1). For example, he is over 21 years of age, he has not been convicted of any felony or other serious offense, and he is not addicted to controlled substances or mentally infirm.

53. In or around May 2023, after complying with the CCIA's application requirements, Mr. Francis was issued an unrestricted Handgun Carry License.

54. The CCIA requires Mr. Francis, a resident of Nassau County, to renew his Handgun Carry License every three years. Mr. Francis will timely renew his license, subjecting himself in May 2026 and every three years thereafter to the CCIA's renewal process and the expenses, inconveniences, and other impermissible burdens detailed above in paragraph 32. In other words, in materially similar situations in the future, Mr. Francis will be subjected to the CCIA's burdensome renewal process such that the CCIA will repeatedly violate his constitutional rights.

55. Plaintiff NYSRPA has at least one member who is deterred from completing an application for and/or renewing a Handgun Carry License under the newly enacted CCIA because of the expenses, inconveniences, and other impermissible burdens of the CCIA's application process and its constituent parts, as well as the restrictions on Handgun Carry License holders.

#### **The CCIA Will Deter Plaintiffs Nash, Koch, Porter, Noren, Stirnweis, and Francis From Carrying Firearms Outside the Home**

56. Plaintiff Robert Nash is an adult citizen and resident of New York. He is not a law enforcement official or a member of the armed forces, and he does not fall within any of the other exceptions enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.20 to New York's ban on carrying firearms outside the home. Mr. Nash is not entitled to a Handgun Carry License by virtue of his occupation.

57. Mr. Nash possesses all of the qualifications necessary to obtain and recertify a Handgun Carry License that are enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.00(1). For example, he is over 21 years of age, he has not been convicted of any felony or other serious offense, and he is not addicted to controlled substances or mentally infirm.

58. Mr. Nash desires to carry a handgun outside the home for self-defense. Mr. Nash lawfully owns several handguns, which he keeps in his home to defend himself and his family, and he would carry a handgun for self-defense when he is outside the home were it not for Defendants' enforcement of New York's ban on the carrying of firearms outside the home.

59. In or around September 2014, Mr. Nash applied to the Licensing Officer for Rensselaer County, the county where he resides, for a license to carry a handgun. After investigation, Mr. Nash's application was granted on March 12, 2015, but he was issued a license marked "Hunting, Target only" that allowed him to carry a firearm outside the home only while hunting and target shooting. The restrictions on Mr. Nash's license have since been removed, and he possesses an unrestricted Handgun Carry License.

60. Mr. Nash frequents places now designated as sensitive locations under the CCIA.

61. Mr. Nash visits and intends to continue visiting places owned or under the control of federal, state, or local government, for the purpose of government administration, including courts. For instance, he has visited and will continue to visit annually the Rensselaer County DMV to register his motor vehicle. He also frequents and intends to continue frequenting several times each year the Sand Lake Town Hall to apply for and seek advice regarding construction permits. It is Mr. Nash's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, the aforementioned places did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed.

62. Mr. Nash visits and intends to continue visiting locations providing health care and services. He monthly takes his elderly mother, who does not drive, to medical appointments at various locations providing healthcare or services, including the Albany Medical Center South Clinical Campus in Albany and Retina Consultants in Albany. He accompanies his mother during her medical appointments, going inside the healthcare centers, and he intends to continue accompanying his mother at these monthly medical appointments. It is Mr. Nash's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, these locations did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed.

63. Mr. Nash visits and intends to continue visiting public parks. He is an avid bird watcher, camper, kayaker, and hiker, and he frequents various public parks to participate in these activities. He visits and intends to continue visiting weekly at least one of the following public parks: Five Rivers Environmental Education Center, Vischer Ferry Nature and Historic Preserve, Kinderhook Creek Nature Preserve, Hand Hollow Conservation Area, Washington Park, and Ramshorn-Livingston Sanctuary. It is Mr. Nash's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, these parks did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed.

64. Mr. Nash visits weekly and intends to continue visiting weekly one or more of the following establishments that hold an active liquor license for on-premise consumption pursuant to four-A, five, or six of the alcoholic beverage control law where alcohol is consumed: Towne Tavern in Averill Park, Albany Ale and Oyster in Albany, Red Front in Troy, Piccolo Trattoria in Catskill, and Mi Rancho Alegre in Hudson. It is Mr. Nash's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, the bars and restaurants that he frequents did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed. Mr. Nash has no intention of carrying a firearm at any time when he may be consuming alcohol. Rather, he desires to carry a firearm concealed in these locations while remaining a responsible, law-abiding, sober adult, which he does on a weekly basis.

65. Mr. Nash would also continue to carry a handgun concealed at various restricted locations, like his local grocery store that he visits weekly, which did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed prior to the CCIA's enactment.

66. But for a credible threat of prosecution, Mr. Nash would possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive and restricted locations.

67. Plaintiff Brandon Koch is an adult citizen and resident of New York. He is not a law enforcement official or a member of the armed forces, and he does not fall within any of the other exceptions enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.20 to New York's ban on carrying firearms outside the home. Mr. Koch is not entitled to a Handgun Carry License by virtue of his occupation.

68. Mr. Koch possesses all of the qualifications necessary to obtain and recertify a Handgun Carry License that are enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.00(1). For example, he is over 21 years of age, he has not been convicted of any felony or other serious offense, and he is not addicted to controlled substances or mentally infirm.

69. Mr. Koch desires to carry a handgun outside the home for self-defense. Mr. Koch lawfully owns at least one handgun, which he keeps in his home to defend himself and his family, and he would carry a handgun for self-defense when he is outside the home were it not for Defendants' enforcement of New York's ban on the carrying of firearms outside the home.

70. In 2015, Mr. Koch was granted a license to carry a handgun by the Licensing Officer for Rensselaer County, the county where he resides. However, he was issued a license marked "Hunting & Target" that allowed him to carry a firearm outside the home only while hunting and target shooting. The restrictions on Mr. Koch's license have since been removed, and he possesses an unrestricted Handgun Carry License.

71. Mr. Koch frequents places now designated as sensitive locations under the CCIA. Mr. Koch visits and intends to continue visiting places owned or under the control of federal, state, or local government, for the purpose of government administration, including courts. Mr. Koch is employed by the New York State Unified Court System as a Network Systems Engineer. He works in person most weekdays in a building, which is not a courthouse, owned or under the control of the state government for the purposes of government administration, including courts. This building is not secured by any armed security. It is Mr. Koch's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, this location did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed.

72. But for a credible threat of prosecution, Mr. Koch would possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive location.

73. Plaintiff Scott Noren is an adult citizen and resident of New York. He is not a law enforcement official or a member of the armed forces, and he does not fall within any of the other exceptions enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.20 to New York's ban on carrying firearms outside the home.

74. In or around November 2016, Dr. Noren applied to the Licensing Officer for Tomkins County, the county where he resides, for a license to carry a handgun. After investigation, Dr. Noren's application was granted on March 16, 2017. He was issued a license without restrictions.

75. Dr. Noren frequents places now designated as sensitive locations under the CCIA.

76. Dr. Noren is a member of Chabad at Cornell in Ithaca, NY. He attends his Chabad at least weekly and intends to continue visiting his Chabad at least weekly. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, his Chabad permitted worshippers, like Dr. Noren, to carry handguns concealed, and Dr. Noren did so. Dr. Noren is not responsible for security at the Chabad and lacks the authority

to designate himself as a person responsible for security at the Chabad. He would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, continue carrying a handgun concealed at his Chabad for self-defense in part because Chabads have been the target of terrorist attacks, both in America and around the world.

77. Dr. Noren is an oral surgeon with his own practice in Ithaca, NY. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, his office permitted the carrying of handguns concealed, and Dr. Noren did so. Dr. Noren would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, continue carrying a handgun concealed at his oral surgery practice in part because he handles large sums of money there. The CCIA leaves Dr. Noren defenseless where he spends the majority of his days. Dr. Noren also wishes to permit the concealed carry of handguns at his oral surgery practice without posting the required sign or by otherwise giving express consent to each individual that enters his oral surgery practice.

78. Dr. Noren would also continue to carry a handgun concealed at any number of restricted locations, like his local grocery store that he visits weekly and that prior to the CCIA's enactment did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed, but for the CCIA's enactment and enforcement.

79. But for a credible threat of prosecution, Dr. Noren would possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive and restricted locations.

80. Plaintiff Khoury Porter is an adult citizen and resident of New York. He is not a law enforcement official or a member of the armed forces, and he does not fall within any of the other exceptions enumerated in N.Y. PENAL LAW § 265.20 to New York's ban on carrying firearms outside the home.

81. In 2008, Mr. Porter was issued a “Sportsman” concealed carry license. In or around October 2020, Mr. Porter applied to the Licensing Officer for Rockland County, the county where he resides, for a license to carry a handgun without restriction. After investigation, Mr. Porter’s application was granted on December 1, 2020. He was issued a license without restrictions.

82. Mr. Porter frequents places now designated as sensitive locations under the CCIA.

83. Mr. Porter visits and intends to continue visiting libraries, public parks including playgrounds, and zoos. He weekly goes to Highview Park, which has a public playground, and other public parks throughout Rockland County with his son, and he intends to continue doing so on a weekly basis. Prior to the CCIA’s enactment, Highview Park and other public parks did not prohibit parkgoers from carrying handguns concealed, and Mr. Porter did so. Mr. Porter also monthly goes with his son into the Nanuet public library and intends to continue doing so on a monthly basis. It is Mr. Porter’s understanding that prior to the CCIA’s enactment, the Nanuet public library did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed. Prior to the enactment of the CCIA, Mr. Porter went with his son to the Bronx Zoo at least four times each year. He no longer visits the Bronx Zoo because he cannot carry his handgun concealed there. Mr. Porter is the martial arts director at Day Camp in the Park in Harrimon State Park in Orange County, New York. Every year, some 500 children attend this summer camp. Prior to the CCIA’s enactment, Day Camp in the Park did not prohibit camp directors, like Mr. Porter, from carrying handguns concealed. He would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, carry a handgun concealed at these sensitive locations.

84. Mr. Porter visits and intends to continue visiting residential settings licensed, certified, regulated, funded, or operated by the Department of Health. Mr. Porter is a public, motivational speaker and speaks on average six times each year at senior centers that are residential

settings licensed, certified, regulated, funded, or operated by the Department of Health. He intends to continue doing so. The senior centers at which Mr. Porter speaks include Friedwald Center for Rehabilitation & Nursing in New City and Nyack Senior Center in Nyack. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, the senior centers at which he spoke did not prohibit speakers from carrying handguns concealed, and Mr. Porter did so. Mr. Porter would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, carry a handgun concealed at these sensitive locations.

85. Mr. Porter and his family dine weekly and intend to continue dining weekly at bars and restaurants that hold an active liquor license for on-premise consumption pursuant to four-A, five, or six of the alcoholic beverage control law where alcohol is consumed, including, but not limited to, Applebee's in Nanuet, Outback in Nanuet, Chili's Grill and Bar in Nanuet, Friday's in Nanuet, and the Yard House in Nanuet. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, the bars and restaurants that Mr. Porter frequented did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed, and Mr. Porter did so without consuming any alcohol and has no intention of carrying a firearm at any time when he may be consuming alcohol. Rather, he desires to carry a firearm concealed in these locations while remaining a responsible, law-abiding, sober adult, which he does on a weekly basis.

86. Mr. Porter visits and intends to continue visiting places used for sporting events. During his son's basketball seasons, Mr. Porter monthly attends his son's basketball games, which are held at places used for sporting events, including Joseph T. St. Lawrence Center in Hillburn and House of Sports in Ardsley. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, these locations did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed, and Mr. Porter did so. Mr. Porter would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, carry a handgun concealed at these sensitive locations to protect himself and family.

87. Mr. Porter attends and intends to continue attending annually events on public sidewalks or other public areas restricted from general public access for a limited time or special event that has been issued a permit for such time or event by a governmental entity, or subject to specific, heightened law enforcement protection, or has otherwise had such access restricted by a governmental entity. For instance, Mr. Porter annually attends Fourth of July parades with his family in Pearl River and/or Nyack, both of which are subject to specific, heightened law enforcement protection. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, these parades did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed, and Mr. Porter did so. Mr. Porter would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, carry a handgun concealed at these sensitive locations.

88. Mr. Porter used to frequent Times Square, as that location is defined by New York City, to attend Broadway shows, doing so approximately twice annually, most recently in November 2022. It is Mr. Porter's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, the theaters he used to frequent did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed. He no longer attends Broadway shows because he may not carry a firearm there. He would do so again and would carry a handgun concealed in Times Square, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA.

89. Mr. Porter would also continue to carry a handgun concealed at various restricted locations, like his local grocery store that he visits weekly and his gym that he visits daily—neither of which prohibited patrons from carrying handguns concealed prior to the CCIA's enactment—but for the CCIA's enactment and enforcement. Mr. Porter also wishes to permit the concealed carry of handguns at his gym without posting the required sign or by otherwise giving express consent to each individual that enters his gym.

90. But for a credible threat of prosecution, Mr. Porter would possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive and restricted locations.

91. Mr. Stirnweis frequents places now designated as sensitive locations under the CCIA.

92. Mr. Stirnweis visits and intends to continue visiting places owned or under the control of federal, state, or local government, for the purpose of government administration, including courts. For instance, at least monthly, Mr. Stirnweis visits one of three post offices located in Kings Park, Commack, and Smithtown to mail letters and parcels, and he intends to continue doing so at least monthly. He also visits the Receiver of Taxes office located in Smithtown's Town Hall at least twice a year to pay his real estate taxes, and he intends to continue doing so at least twice each year. It is Mr. Stirnweis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, Smithtown's Town Hall did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed.

93. Mr. Stirnweis visits and intends to continue visiting public parks. Mr. Stirnweis spends on average at least two to three days each month kayaking, hiking, or hunting at public parks, state forests, and Department of Environmental Conservation managed boat ramps, and he intends to continue visiting these locations several times each month. Mr. Stirnweis frequents, among others, Melondy Hill State Forest, Harriman State Park, Adirondack Park, Rocky Point State Pine Barrens Reserve, Sunken Meadow State Park, Nissequogue River State Park, Caleb Smith State Park, Blydenburgh County Park, Paul T. Given County Park, Indian Island County Park, Hubbard County Park, Heckscher State Park, and Arthur H Kunz County Park. He intends to continue visiting these parks, averaging at least two to three visits each month. It is Mr. Stirnweis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, these parks did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed.

94. Mr. Stirnweis uses about once each month a place or vehicle used for public transportation, as those terms are defined in the CCIA, and intends to continue doing so on about

a monthly basis. He travels at least annually to each of Shelter Island and Fire Island and intends to continue doing so. To visit Shelter Island and Fire Island, he uses the Shelter Island and Fire Island ferries and the Long Island Rail Road. It is Mr. Stirnweis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, the Long Island Rail Road and the Shelter Island and Fire Island ferries did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed. Mr. Stirnweis also attends a Broadway or off-Broadway show each holiday season and intends to continue doing so this year and each year in the future. To attend these shows, he uses the New York City subway system and passes through Times Square, as that location is defined by New York City. He also visits John F. Kennedy International Airport ("JFK") approximately eight times each year and intends to continue doing so. He visits JFK at least four times each year to drop off and pick up friends and family. When he visits JFK, Mr. Stirnweis visits the airport roadways and grounds, cell phone parking lot, and passenger drop off and pick up areas outside of terminals. It is Mr. Stirnweis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, these places at JFK did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed. Mr. Stirnweis also flies approximately twice each year to Florida to stay in his condominium, departing from and arriving at JFK each time. The CCIA, however, criminalizes his taking a firearm with him to the airport, even unloaded, locked, and properly declared in his checked baggage in compliance with federal regulations. He cannot even store his firearm in his vehicle if he were not to take it with him in his checked luggage. Since Mr. Stirnweis intends to check his firearm in his luggage in accordance with TSA regulations, which require declaring the firearm, he would be confessing to being in illegal possession of a firearm, opening himself to prosecution under the CCIA.

95. Mr. Stirnweis visits at least biweekly and intends to continue visiting biweekly establishments that hold an active liquor license for on-premise consumption pursuant to four-A,

five, or six of the alcoholic beverage control law where alcohol is consumed. For instance, Mr. Stirnweis frequents, among many other establishments, Gino's in Kings Park, Relish, Red Café, Faradays, Mannino's Pizzeria Restaurant, Chop Shop Bar and Grill, and Old Street Restaurant and Bar. It is Mr. Stirnweis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, these places did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed. Mr. Stirnweis has no intention of carrying a firearm at any time when he may be consuming alcohol. Rather, he desires to carry a firearm concealed in these locations while remaining a responsible, law-abiding, sober adult, which he does on a biweekly basis.

96. Mr. Stirnweis regularly attends events on public sidewalks or other public areas restricted from general public access for a limited time or special event that has been issued a permit for such time or event by a governmental entity, or subject to specific, heightened law enforcement protection, or has otherwise had such access restricted by a governmental entity. For instance, he annually attends Kings Park Day, Smithtown Day, and the Greenport Maritime Festival, and he intends to continue doing so on an annual basis. Each of these events is subject to specific, heightened law enforcement protection. It is Mr. Stirnweis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, these events did not prohibit carrying handguns concealed.

97. But for a credible threat of prosecution, Mr. Stirnweis would possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive and restricted locations.

98. Mr. Francis frequents places now designated as sensitive locations under the CCIA.

99. Mr. Francis is a member of Union Baptist Church, a place of worship, in Hempstead, NY. He attends church weekly and intends to continue doing so. Prior to the CCIA's enactment, his church permitted worshippers, like Mr. Francis, to carry handguns concealed. Mr. Francis is not responsible for security at his church and lacks the authority to designate himself as

a person responsible for security. He would, but for the enactment and enforcement of the CCIA, carry a handgun concealed at his church for self-defense.

100. Mr. Francis regularly rides public transportation, as that term is defined in the CCIA, and intends to continue doing so. For instance, he rides the Long Island Rail Road three times each week to travel for work, and he intends to continue doing so. He also monthly takes the MTA Subway for work meetings and recreation, and he intends to continue doing so. It is Mr. Francis's understanding that prior to the CCIA's enactment, the Long Island Rail Road did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed.

101. Mr. Francis would also carry a handgun concealed at any number of restricted locations, like his local grocery store that he visits almost daily, and that prior to the CCIA's enactment did not prohibit patrons from carrying handguns concealed.

102. But for a credible threat of prosecution, Mr. Francis would possess a firearm in the aforementioned sensitive and restricted locations.

103. Plaintiff NYSRPA has at least one member who, but for Defendants' continued enforcement of the New York laws and regulations set forth above, would possess a firearm for self-defense in each of the now-designated sensitive and restricted areas.

#### COUNT ONE

##### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Action for Deprivation of Plaintiffs' Rights under U.S. CONST. amends. II and XIV**

104. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

105. Plaintiffs, including Plaintiff NYSRPA's law-abiding, responsible members, are the "the people" protected by the Second Amendment.

106. New York's objective and subjective requirements to obtain and/or renew a Handgun Carry License, detailed above in paragraphs 18–34 and including their attendant burdens,

expenses, and delays and the requirement that a licensing officer use his discretion to determine whether a Handgun Carry Applicant is of good moral character, burden conduct protected by the Second Amendment.

107. New York's objective and subjective requirements to obtain and/or renew a Handgun Carry License, detailed above in paragraphs 18–34 and including their attendant burdens, expenses, and delays and the requirement that a licensing officer use his discretion to determine whether a Handgun Carry Applicant is of good moral character, are not consistent with this Nation's historical tradition of firearm regulation.

108. The sensitive and restricted locations prohibitions imposed on where and how Handgun Carry License holders may exercise their constitutional right to bear arms outside the home for self-defense, as well as the restrictions on how Handgun Carry License holders must store their firearms in their cars, detailed above in paragraphs 35–43, burden conduct protected by the Second Amendment—the constitutional right to bear arms outside the home for self-defense.

109. The sensitive and restricted location prohibitions limiting where and how Handgun Carry License holders may exercise their constitutional right to bear arms outside the home for self-defense, as well as the restrictions on how Handgun Carry License holders must store their firearms in their automobiles, detailed above in paragraphs 35–43, are not consistent with this Nation's historical tradition of firearm regulation.

110. To determine whether a Handgun Carry License applicant is of good moral character, a licensing officer shall meet with and interview the applicant. At this interview, the applicant shall provide to the licensing officer and the licensing officer shall review, among other things, the names and contact information for the applicant's current spouse, or domestic partner, any other adults residing in the applicant's home, including any adult children of the applicant,

and whether or not there are minors residing, full time or part time, in the applicant's home and the names and contact information of no less than four character references who can attest to the applicant's good moral character and that such applicant has not engaged in any acts or made any statements that suggest they are likely to engage in conduct that would result in harm to themselves or others. The CCIA, in direct contravention of *Bruen*, provides licensing authorities discretion to deny concealed-carry licenses even when the applicant satisfies the statutory criteria.

111. The CCIA requires a Handgun Carry License applicant to obtain permission to exercise their Second Amendment right to carry a firearm outside the home from their spouse, household members, and character references, which impermissibly provides a third-party veto power over Handgun Carry License applicants' exercise of their right to bear arms. Cf. *Planned Parenthood of Cent. Missouri v. Danforth*, 428 U.S. 52, 74 (1976) ("Just as with the requirement of consent from the spouse, so here, the State does not have the constitutional authority to give a third party an absolute, and possibly arbitrary, veto over the decision of the physician and his patient to terminate the patient's pregnancy, regardless of the reason for withholding the consent.").

112. By infringing the right to bear arms outside the home in these ways, the New York laws and regulations discussed in the foregoing allegations violate the Second Amendment, which applies to Defendants by operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, both facially and as applied to Plaintiffs Nash, Koch, Stirnweis, Francis, Porter, Noren, and members of NYSRPA, and they are therefore invalid.

## COUNT TWO

### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Action for Deprivation of Plaintiffs' Rights under U.S. CONST. amends. I and XIV**

113. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

114. To determine whether a Handgun Carry License applicant is of good moral character, a licensing officer shall meet with and interview the applicant. At this interview, the applicant shall provide to the licensing officer and the licensing officer shall review, among other things, the contents of an applicant's protected speech, including the names and contact information for the applicant's current spouse, or domestic partner, any other adults residing in the applicant's home, including any adult children of the applicant, and whether or not there are minors residing, full time or part time, in the applicant's home; the names and contact information of no less than four character references who can attest to the applicant's good moral character and that such applicant has not engaged in any acts or made any statements that suggest they are likely to engage in conduct that would result in harm to themselves or others; and the content of an applicant's former and current social media accounts from the past three years.

115. The CCIA's requirement that Handgun Carry License applicants provide to a licensing officer their former and current social media accounts from the past three years applies specifically to speakers engaged in online communication, chilling their ability and willingness to speak on the internet, and preventing a Handgun Carry License applicant from speaking privately and/or anonymously.

116. The CCIA will chill the protected speech of Plaintiffs, including Stirnweis, Francis, and NYSRPA's members, because they will not know what they can and cannot say in their private lives and in their private social media, and whether their exercise of protected speech may one day give a licensing officer pause in issuing a license to exercise an entirely different constitutionally protected right.

117. The CCIA allows a licensing officer to reject a Handgun Carry License application because of who the applicant associates with at home or online. The CCIA's requirement that

Handgun Carry License applicants provide to a licensing officer their social media as well the names and contact information of at least four character references, and of the applicant's current spouse, or domestic partner, any other adults residing in the applicant's home, including any adult children of the applicant, and whether or not there are minors residing, full time or part time, in the applicant's home are an unjustified government interference with an individual's choice to enter into and maintain certain intimate or private relationships. Thus, the CCIA conditions the right to carry a firearm upon a person engaging in only government-approved speech and association.

118. The CCIA will interfere with Plaintiffs', including Stirnweis, Francis, and NYSRPA's members, choices to enter into and maintain certain intimate or private relationships because they will not know whether their associations may give a licensing officer pause in issuing a license to exercise an entirely different constitutionally protected right.

119. The exercise of one constitutional right cannot be conditioned on the forfeiture or violation of another. *See, e.g., Simmons v. United States*, 390 U.S. 377, 393–94 (1968) (It is “intolerable that one constitutional right should have to be surrendered in order to assert another.”).

120. The CCIA impermissibly compels the speech of property owners and lessees, including Plaintiffs Porter and Noren. It requires property owners and lessees to espouse a belief one way or the other on the carriage of firearms outside the home by requiring them to post (or not post) on their property a “clear and conspicuous signage indicating that the carrying of firearms, rifles, or shotguns on the[] property is permitted” (or “otherwise giv[ing] express consent” to each individual person who desires to carry a firearm on their property). *See Agency for Int'l Dev. v. All. for Open Soc'y Int'l, Inc.*, 570 U.S. 205, 213 (2013) (“[F]reedom of speech prohibits the government from telling people what they must say.”) (citation omitted).

121. Plaintiff Noren wishes to permit the concealed carry of handguns at his home and his oral surgery practice without posting the required sign or otherwise giving express consent to individuals that enter his home and oral surgery practice. Plaintiff Porter likewise wishes to permit the concealed carry of handguns at his home and his gym without posting the required sign or otherwise giving express consent to individuals that enter his home and gym.

122. By infringing the rights to free speech and association, the New York laws and regulations discussed in the foregoing allegations violate the First Amendment, which applies to Defendants by operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, both facially and as applied to Plaintiffs, and they are therefore invalid.

### COUNT THREE

#### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Action for Deprivation of Plaintiffs' Rights under U.S. CONST. amends. IV and XIV**

123. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

124. To determine whether a Handgun Carry License applicant is of good moral character, a licensing officer shall meet with and interview the applicant. At this interview, the applicant shall provide to the licensing officer and the licensing officer shall review, among other things, the applicant's former and current social media accounts from the past three years.

125. Handgun Carry License applicants with social media activity that is not publicly available, including Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and members of NYSRPA, have an expectation of privacy in that social media activity. Social media activity that is not publicly available is protected from unreasonable search and seizure from government officials, including licensing officers.

126. Licensing officers may, without a warrant, require credentials or other access from applicants to view private material, which, in any other circumstance, would require a warrant. *See*

*Carpenter v. United States*, 138 S. Ct. 2206, 2222 (2018) (“If the third-party doctrine does not apply to the ‘modern-day equivalents of an individual’s own ‘papers’ or ‘effects,’ then the clear implication is that the documents should receive full Fourth Amendment protection. We simply think that such protection should extend as well to a detailed log of a person’s movements over several years.”).

127. The exercise of one constitutional right cannot be conditioned on the forfeiture or violation of another. *See, e.g., Simmons*, 390 U.S. at 393–94 (It is “intolerable that one constitutional right should have to be surrendered in order to assert another.”).

128. By infringing the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures in these ways, the New York laws and regulations discussed in the foregoing allegations violate the Fourth Amendment, which applies to Defendants by operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, both facially and as applied to Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and members of NYSRPA, and they are therefore invalid.

#### **COUNT FOUR**

##### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Action for Deprivation of Plaintiffs’ Rights under U.S. CONST. amend XIV (Due Process Clause)**

129. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

130. To be eligible for or to renew a Handgun Carry License, Handgun Carry License applicants must satisfy a subjective criterium: that a licensing officer deems them “of good moral character.” The CCIA unhelpfully defines good moral character to mean that licensing officers, in their discretion, deem applicants to have “the essential character, temperament and judgement necessary to be entrusted with a weapon and to use it only in a manner that does not endanger oneself or others.”

131. To determine whether a Handgun Carry License applicant is of good moral character, a licensing officer shall meet with and interview the applicant. At this interview, the applicant shall provide to the licensing officer and the licensing officer shall review, among other things, the applicant's former and current social media accounts from the past three years and such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review of the licensing application.

132. The CCIA does not define or limit the term "social media accounts."

133. The CCIA also does not define or limit the term "such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review of the licensing application." The licensing officer seemingly has authority to require from an applicant any and all information when meeting with and interviewing that applicant. Further, under the CCIA, the licensing officer may require different information from different applicants.

134. In these respects, the CCIA does not contain minimal guidelines as to who is of "good moral character." It does not provide explicit standards for those who apply these terms to avoid resolution on an ad hoc and subjective basis, with the attendant dangers of arbitrary and discriminatory application. Licensing officers have unfettered discretion to demand more and more information and to disbelieve an applicant who states they have no social media accounts. The CCIA authorizes and/or encourages arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement of what constitutes a social media account that a licensing officer may review and how these social media accounts may be reviewed.

135. The terms "good moral character," "social media account," and "such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review

of the licensing application” are therefore void for vagueness—both as applied to Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and members of NYSRPA and on their face.

136. The CCIA forbids Handgun Carry License holders from possessing a firearm in sensitive and restricted locations, which are detailed above in paragraphs 35–43. Possessing a firearm in a sensitive or restricted location is a class E felony.

137. The categories of sensitive and restricted location restrictions are so broad and all-encompassing that the CCIA fails to provide an ordinary person, including Plaintiff Nash, Koch, Stirnweis, Francis, Noren, Porter, and members of NYSRPA, with fair notice of the conduct the CCIA proscribes—or, conversely, where a Handgun Carry License holder may lawfully carry a firearm. The CCIA’s sensitive and restricted location restrictions are therefore void for vagueness. *City of Chicago v. Morales*, 527 U.S. 41, 56 (1999) (“Vagueness may invalidate a criminal law for either of two independent reasons. First, it may fail to provide the kind of notice that will enable ordinary people to understand what conduct it prohibits; second, it may authorize and even encourage arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement.”).

## COUNT FIVE

### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Action for Deprivation of Plaintiffs’ Rights under U.S. CONST. amend XIV (Equal Protection Clause)**

138. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

139. The CCIA exempts former police officers who possess a Handgun Carry License from its sensitive and restricted locations prohibitions.

140. Former police officer Handgun Carry License holders and other Handgun Carry License holders are similarly situated insofar as they are both civilians and classes of State residents who, absent the CCIA, would generally have the right to carry firearms outside the home for self-defense. There is no constitutionally sufficient rationale that would justify this distinction.

141. The former police officer exception is a classification affecting Second Amendment rights, and Second Amendment rights are fundamental rights.

142. Furthermore, by not defining what “other information” a licensing officer may require, the CCIA permits licensing officers to treat similarly situated Handgun Carry License differently by requiring them to provide—and thus reviewing—different information. There is no constitutionally sufficient rationale that would justify this distinction.

143. Because the CCIA draws distinctions that fail any applicable level of scrutiny, it violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment both facially and as-applied to Plaintiffs. *See Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 216–17 (1982) (“Thus we have treated as presumptively invidious those classifications that disadvantage a ‘suspect class,’ or that impinge upon the exercise of a ‘fundamental right.’ With respect to such classifications, it is appropriate to enforce the mandate of equal protection by requiring the State to demonstrate that its classification has been precisely tailored to serve a compelling governmental interest.”).

144. The CCIA violates the equal protection rights of Plaintiffs, and it is therefore unconstitutional, void, and invalid.

## COUNT SIX

### **42 U.S.C. § 1983 Action for Deprivation of Plaintiffs’ Rights under U.S. CONST. amend XIV (Right to Privacy)**

145. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

146. To determine whether a Handgun Carry License applicant is of good moral character, a licensing offer shall meet with and interview the applicant. At this interview, the applicant shall provide to the licensing offer and the licensing officer shall review, among other things, the names and contact information of no less than four character references who can attest to the applicant’s good moral character and that such applicant has not engaged in any acts or made

any statements that suggest they are likely to engage in conduct that would result in harm to themselves or others.

147. The CCIA in effect requires a Handgun Carry License applicant to find at least four individuals and disclose to them that (1) he does not have a Handgun Carry License (or a Handgun Carry License without restrictions) and (2) he desires to obtain one (or one without any restrictions).

148. Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and members of NYSRPA have a privacy interest in their confidential status as a Handgun Carry License holder. *See N.Y. PENAL LAW § 400.02(1); U.S. Dep’t of Just. v. Reps. Comm. For Freedom of Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 762 (1989) (right of personal privacy includes “avoiding disclosure of personal matters”) (citation omitted).

149. The CCIA’s requirement that Handgun Carry License applicants disclose confidential information to at least four individuals to find the statutorily required character references is arbitrary in the constitutional sense and shocks the conscience. It therefore violates the right to privacy of Plaintiffs Stirnweis, Francis, and members of NYSRPA.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

150. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for an order and judgment:

151. An order declaring that the challenged sections of the Handgun Carry License requirements, as set forth above, both on their face and as applied through foregoing implementing regulations and practices adopted by Defendants, violate the First, Second, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments of United States Constitution in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983;

152. Enjoining Defendants and their employees and agents from enforcing the CCIA’s sensitive locations, restricted locations, and automobile storage provisions, as set forth above;

153. Enjoining Defendants Harrison and Ryder and their employees and agents from enforcing the provisions of the CCIA's application and renewal processes, as set forth above;

154. Enjoining Defendant James and his employees and agents from enforcing the CCIA's firearms safety course and training requirements, as set forth above;

155. Awarding Plaintiffs their reasonable costs, including attorneys' fees, incurred in bringing this action, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988;

156. Awarding from Defendants Harrison and Ryder to Plaintiffs Nash, Koch, Stirnweis, Francis, Noren, and Porter nominal and compensatory damages pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and

157. Granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 16, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John Parker Sweeney

John Parker Sweeney  
James W. Porter, III  
Connor M. Blair  
Bradley Arant Boult Cummings LLP  
1615 L Street N.W., Suite 1350  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Phone: 202-393-7150  
Facsimile: 202-347-1684  
jsweeney@bradley.com

Counsel for Plaintiffs

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on April 16, 2024, the foregoing document was served, via the Court's CM/ECF Document Filing System, upon the registered CM/ECF users in this action.

/s/ John Parker Sweeney  
John Parker Sweeney